



# Applications of edge computing in mining

The mining and metals industries are embracing digital technologies to solve challenges such as managing miner safety while ensuring production efficiency, reducing the environmental impact of mining activities and increasing profitability.

Ensuring miner safety is of utmost importance to industry stakeholders, and organisations have been building solutions to reduce risks such as:



rockfalls/fall of sides while working in mines



difficulty in identifying escape routes in emergencies



unsafe site conditions due to lack of proper inspection

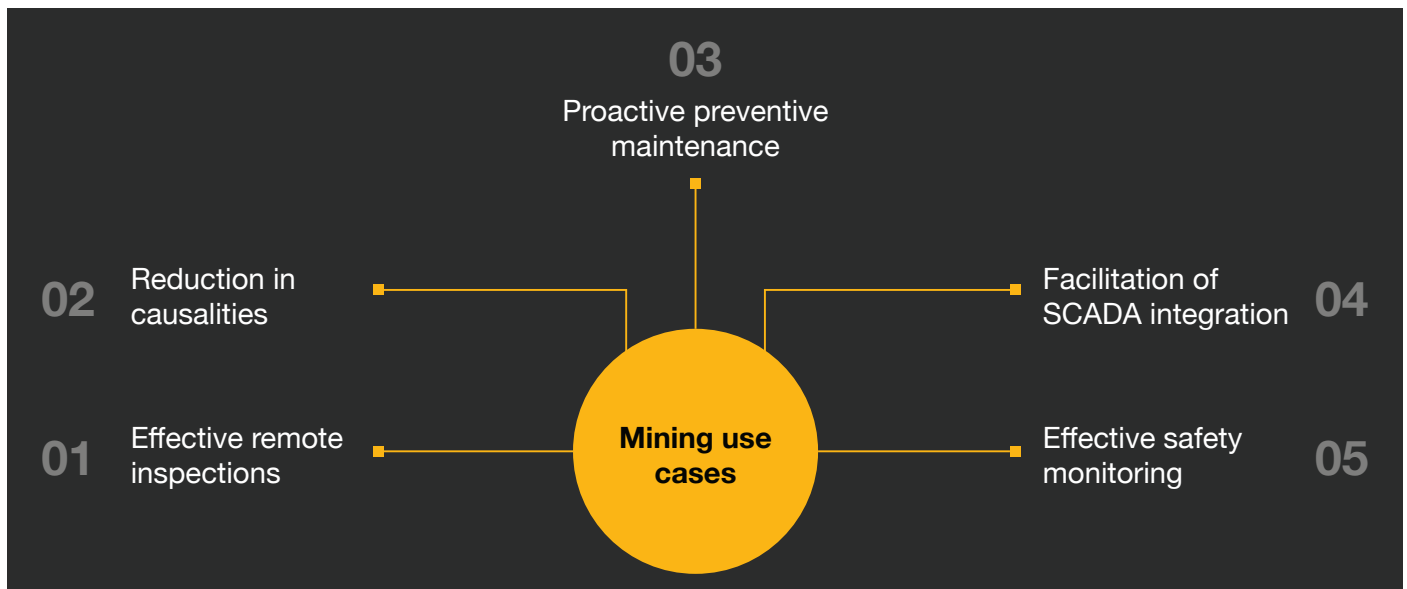


hazardous environment due to toxic gas leakages or high temperatures

The challenges faced by the workforce need to be solved quickly because any delay during emergency situations can lead to loss of lives at the worksite. Moreover, mines are often located in remote areas where no proper communication infrastructure is available. **Edge computing** can be used to address these pain points as it can be utilised in areas that do not have proper cell towers.



**Let's take a closer look at the applications of edge computing in the mining industry:**



## **1. Effective remote inspections:**

Officials and government representatives carry out periodic safety inspections of mines. These personnel are required to travel physically to the inspection locations. Remote inspection by officials can help in regular proactive monitoring and inspection of mining sites. Edge computing can simplify this process and reduce the frequency of manual inspections.

The sensors on the on-site mining equipment generate data. However, sending this data to officials at remote locations who interpret the same and issue relevant warnings to mining sites takes time. Hence, real-time processing of data is important in order to warn the workforce of any abnormalities observed during remote inspection. Using edge computing, data generated by sensors on employees and monitoring equipment inside the mines can be transmitted and processed in real time and with minimum latency. Also during physical inspections, reports on the data generated by edge points in the mines can help officials carry out their inspections more efficiently.

## **2. Reduction in the number of casualties:**

Currently, rescue and emergency services follow emergency action plans in a reactive manner only when accidents occur. Any delay in the manual response during these situations can lead to permanent disability or loss of life. These situations can be reduced by adopting edge computing. The rescue and emergency response team can survey the mine through various sensors and cameras at the site and warn miners immediately if any abnormal conditions are detected.



### 3. Proactive preventive maintenance:

In mining sites, replacements and repairs are carried out on illumination, noise and drilling equipment only after their defunct condition is reported reactively, which leads to disruption in work. This delay or disruption can be avoided if edge computing technology is implemented at these sites. Edge computing can help carry out preventive maintenance by processing and analysing the data obtained through sensors attached to the equipment. Moreover, this data can also help in taking decisions on proactive maintenance.

### 4. Facilitation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) integration:

In the mining industry, SCADA software and hardware collect and analyse real-time data with the help of sensors used for monitoring and controlling the operations of a plant. Edge computing technology can efficiently integrate with SCADA systems, and the data from edge points can be effectively utilised to run artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) models and other critical applications in the cloud.

### 5. Effective safety monitoring:

Real-time data from cameras and illumination, noise, vibration and fire prevention sensors or IoT devices deployed at various locations inside the mines can be analysed in real time with the help of edge computing. This helps in maintaining a healthy environment by measuring toxic gas and SPO2 levels, monitoring traffic patterns, and implementing demand-based routing to prevent congestion and provide automated visual and auditory guidance during normal and emergency situations.

**All of the above use cases can be effectively implemented using edge computing technology.**

## How can we help you?

PwC has a robust structure in place to help you understand the impact of technology on various business areas.

Through our tinkering workshops, we bring together consultants and industry professionals to help you understand this technology and chalk out your organisation's edge computing roadmap.

We can work with you to identify and prioritise edge computing use cases based on their potential for generating business value.

#### Rapid prototyping

Through our Technology Tinkering Lab, we help you explore potential applications – demonstrations of real-world use cases.

Join us at the Technology Tinkering Lab to co-create impactful solutions for the mining industry.

**Read more about edge computing here.**



# About PwC

At PwC, our purpose is to build trust in society and solve important problems. We're a network of firms in 156 countries with over 295,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in assurance, advisory and tax services. Find out more and tell us what matters to you by visiting us at [www.pwc.com](http://www.pwc.com).

PwC refers to the PwC network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate legal entity. Please see [www.pwc.com/structure](http://www.pwc.com/structure) for further details.

© 2022 PwC. All rights reserved.

## Contact us

### Ashootosh Chand

Digital Technology Leader

PwC India

[ashootosh.chand@pwc.com](mailto:ashootosh.chand@pwc.com)

### Debankur Ghosh

Director, Digital and Emerging Technologies

PwC India

[debankur.ghosh.in@pwc.com](mailto:debankur.ghosh.in@pwc.com)

## Contributors

Abhishek Verma

Kalaivani K

Tanvi Vakil

Avneesh Narang

# pwc.in

Data Classification: DC0 (Public)

In this document, PwC refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited (a limited liability company in India having Corporate Identity Number or CIN : U74140WB1983PTC036093), which is a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited (PwCIL), each member firm of which is a separate legal entity.

This document does not constitute professional advice. The information in this document has been obtained or derived from sources believed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited (PwCPL) to be reliable but PwCPL does not represent that this information is accurate or complete. Any opinions or estimates contained in this document represent the judgment of PwCPL at this time and are subject to change without notice. Readers of this publication are advised to seek their own professional advice before taking any course of action or decision, for which they are entirely responsible, based on the contents of this publication. PwCPL neither accepts or assumes any responsibility or liability to any reader of this publication in respect of the information contained within it or for any decisions readers may take or decide not to or fail to take.

© 2022 PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited. All rights reserved.

AW/May 2022 - M&C 19635